FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 248

26 December 1985

BRAZIL

Sarney 19 December Address to Army Generals [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 20 Dec] D 1
Army Restructured; Rapid Response Units Formed [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 22 Dec] D 2
Army Investigating M-19 Border Operations [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 Dec] D 4
Central-South Region Hit by Persistent Drought D 5

CHILE

Labor Leader Bustos Released on $50 Bail E 1
Says Mobilizations To Continue E 1
Political Sectors Deplore Rejection of Accord E 2
Pinochet Blamed E 2
CDT Criticizes Rejection E 2
AD Calls for Elections E 3
MAPU Document Calls For General Mobilization [ANALISIS 17-23 Dec] E 4
FPMR Says It Will Continue To 'Wage War' E 6

COLOMBIA

Saudinist Role in Justice Palace Takeover Detailed [EL TIEMPO 20 Dec] F 1
Defense Minister Says Dead Bodies Not Soldiers F 3

PERU

Police Declare Terrorist 'Double Red Alert' J 1
10 Latin Countries Endorse Peruvian Debt Position J 1
Lima Cardinal Greets Sister Nicaraguan Church J 1

MEXICO

Agenda for De la Madrid, Reagan Talks Outlined M 1
Guatemala's Cerezo Ends Visit to Mexico M 1
Flexibility in Oil Pricing System Sought M 2
Price Drops Making Debt Unpayable M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

LA NACION Views Failure of 'March for Peace' [17 Dec] P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Declares Armed Forces Holiday Truce P 2
Early Proposals Rejected [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Dec] P 2
FMLN-FDR Urge Army Holiday P 3
[Farabundo Marti]
Colonel Interviewed on Truce, Honduran Relations P 3
Prelate Explains Statements Branded as Slanderous P 6

HONDURAS

Azcona Officially Declared President-Elect P 7
Interviewed on Plans, Policies P 8
Army Releases Report on Nicaraguan Deserter P 9

NICARAGUA

Obando y Bravo Banned From Saying Hospital Mass [EFE] P 10
Defense Ministry Reports 78 Contras Killed P 10
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 24 Dec]
Further Casualties Reported P 11

CUBA

Castro Addresses L. American Film Festival Q 1
GDR's Kurt Hager Arrives for Factory Opening Q 7
Meets With Castro Q 7
Further on Meeting Q 7
[East Berlin ADN]
Hager Tours Camaguey Brewery Q 8
Speaks at Brewery Inauguration Q 8
Departs 25 December Q 10

GUYANA

Police Authorities Apologize for Searching Homes T 1
Church Leaders Protest Searches, Priest's Expulsion T 1
Rice Exports to Trinidad-Tobago To Help Pay Debt T 1
Opposition's Numbers in Parliament Reduced T 2

SARNEY 19 DECEMBER ADDRESS TO ARMY GENERALS

PY241405 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Dec 85

[Speech by President Jose Sarney given at luncheon with generals at the Army Officers Club, on 19 December 1985]

[Text] This celebration is of great significance. It maintains the Army's tradition and pride. Every time this Christmas celebration is repeated it emphasizes not only this tradition and pride, but also discipline and homage to the commander in chief because he represents the institutions, the laws, and a state of laws.

At this time of great change in the country, this encounter reflects the security and loyalty of the Armed Forces -- faithful to the fulfillment of their duties, and their serene and persistent work, which is a commitment to fully restoring democracy within the framework of security and order, in an effort to preserve the greatest values of our civilization and to consolidate a free, pluralist, and open society.

The commander in chief has a historical vision of his mission. He must be cautious but firm, serene but determined not to compromise with anarchy or civil disobedience. Tolerance should never be mistaken for weakness, nor should it be thought that a civilian government cannot govern.

Therefore, in fulfilling the duties entrusted to me, I am deeply concerned about the lack of understanding regarding the limits of freedom in a democratic society, where each individual must be aware that his rights end precisely where the rights of others and of the community begin.

The year 1986 will be a year of great social programs. In these 9 months of government we have respected all the rights and have tried to fulfill our duties with dedication, patriotism, and dignity. We have said no to violence, have eased tensions, and have tried to correct the social injustices in the quest for an administration that will give priority attention to the poor. Brazil cannot be a country of incurable differences.

It is impossible to have a just society with low salaries, with recession, financial speculation, corruption, low administrative standards, weak parties, regional disagreements, and exploitation of rural workers.

Our appeal is for reconciliation, harmony, and construction. And dissent should exist but within unity, and respect for the opinion of others and decisions that are the result of talks and that reflect the desire and will of the majority. There is a sector that is common to all and a duty for all: public well-being.

In building the New Republic, I have had the patriotic cooperation of our Armed Forces. I visited -- as reported by your representative, His Excellency Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves -- several military units. I saw the operational capacity, the sacrifice of those who in the most distant places of the fatherland are watching over our sovereignty, and I saw the perfect integration of the three branches. I saw tenacity and resolution. I saw discipline, dignity and spirit of coordination. In sum, I saw the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force dedicated to their highest and glorious mission of serving Brazil.

We have overcome uncertain and difficult times.

But we have reached the end of 1985 with a country free of tensions, tensions which had placed us on the brink of violence and social upheaval. The government has regained its credibility and austerity. We are growing again. The differences existing among regions are being corrected. The federation is respected. Salaries have increased above the inflation rate. The domestic market has been reactivated.

The country has regained its place in the international field, without hegemonic concerns but ready to fight to defend its values. Sovereignty and independence are no longer empty words; they now have meaning. The security of the nation depends on its economic force. Development is tightly related to sovereignty.

Poor nations are vulnerable. They will fail if they only execute decisions made abroad. We have all the natural conditions to develop our economy and raise it to the front ranks of world prosperity. I am certain that this objective will be achieved.

Messrs ministers, Messrs generals, I am grateful for the warm words I have just heard. They represent an incentive for the fulfillment of my duties.

We are gathered here for a moment of confraternity. We are inspired by the sounds of Christmas and the hope of a New Year. Our thoughts are raised in search of God and the happiness of the Brazilian people.

Let Christmas renew our feelings of solidarity and justice. May the New Year be a year of great achievements for the nations, happiness for our people, and a year of peace, a Christian peace so necessary for the country.

The Armed Forces have never disappointed Brazil. They have been examples of patriotism. To the ministers and generals I wish personal happiness and professional success. I want to extend the same wishes to their wives, children, and relatives. I thank them for the cooperation I have received and the courtesy of this homage.

I offer a toast for the honor of our Armed Forces, for the health of those who are present here, and for love and friendship.

ARMY RESTRUCTURED; RAPID RESPONSE UNITS FORMED

PY232041 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Dec 85 p 5

[By Roberto Lopes]

[Text] Brasilia -- The main guideline the Army of the "New Republic" is following is to achieve operational capacity. This will practically divide the current Army into two parts: a highly operational, "rapid responde" force, and another force trained for the traditional functions of territorial occupation and surveillance. This reform will also seek to restore the image of a professional Army, which has been impaired by 21 years of political engagement.

Army Minister Leonidas Pirez Goncalves is taking into account two strategic premises established in the early 1980's and later confirmed by the Malvinas war in 1983: that a possible enemy will attack by surprise and try to occupy as much territory as possible before sitting to negotiate peace.

The transformation of the Army will be a painstaking and expensive task because creation of the Army aviation alone will cost $100 million.

The transformation has already started under the direction of the office of the 6th deputy chief of staff of the Army, located on the second floor of building A of the Army general headquarters in Brasilia, under the command of artillery Major General Manoel Augusto Teixeira. During the first half of the Figueiredo administration, Gen Teixeira, who is very interested in strategic issues, unsuccessfully tried to introduce strategic studies at the National Intelligence School (ESNI).

As director of ESNI, Teixeira developed a course on strategic studies that sought to teach students a methodology for long-term analyses, something totally different from the courses contaminated with police procedures attended by personnel who were to be assigned to the military intelligence services or to the National Intelligence Service (SNI). When his term was over, Teixeira left ESNI only to learn later, with regret, that the course on strategic studies was changed into an external information course, that is, a course on information on foreign countries.

After reassigning the old 1st, 2d, 3rd, and 4th Armies by creating a Western Military Command, and after renaming the military commands, the army staff has now undertaken the task of making the so-called "Deployment for Battle," the manner in which army forces are deployed throughout the national territory coincide with the "Deployment for Action," -- the manner in which those forces are deployed for engaging in armed action. Thus, the armored cavalry brigade headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, the most powerful Army brigade, having two tank regiments and an armored infantry regiment, would be relocated to western Santa Catarina, near the border with the Argentine province of Misiones. A mechanized cavalry regiment would also be moved from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, to the placid town of Jaguarao, on Uruguay's northeastern border.

As in the 1930's and 1940's, when the Army staff of the Vargas administration was concerned about a hypothetical war against the AUP (Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay) alliance, the Army general headquarters action is focused in southern Brazil (the Amazonian region is the second priority). Based on this hypothesis, the 1st Army air unit may be headquartered in Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, despite the fact that an initial study has shown that the unit can be based at the Federal District, where there are better training facilities.

At current rates, the creation of the Army aviation unit will cost some $100 million, or 20 percent of the entire extra-budget allocation intended to transform the Army of the"New Republic" over a 2-year period. The entire allocation of $500 million is not really a significant figure. In fact, there is as yet no deadline for the transfer of the Rio de Janeiro armored brigade to western Santa Catarina. In addition, there are plans inherited from the Walter Pires administration, which will be difficult to ignore.

One of those plans calls for the creation of two modern anti-aircraft artillery units for the so-called defense of the interior zones, one in the Federal District and the other in Minas Gerais. The two units are part of the defense system that began to operate with the creation of Cindacta [Combined Air Safety and Air Traffic Control Center] and the purchase of the first supersonic Mirages for the Air Force a little over 10 years ago. In 1986, the Swedish firm Bofors will deliver to the Brazilian Army one sophisticated antiaircraft cannon every 2 or 3 months. This cannon will be operated through a complex of radars and a fire-direction system, the EDT-FILA, built by the Brazilian firm Avibras.

The two new Army units will be provided with 24 cannons and 16 Direction Systems. Curiously enough though, in a lecture delivered to high-ranking officers stationed in Brasilia some 2 weeks ago, General Leonidas Pires did not say that the antiaircraft artillery will be fitted with just one type of weapon.

The minister's statement, which was respectfully received by the officers, caused concern among national and foreign businessmen because the CBV, a national industrial firm, has already organized itself to build the antiaircraft cannon in Brazil with Bofors technology; Imbel [Ordnance Industry] has already installed the subsidiary, Prologo, in the Brasilia industrial zone. Prologo is providing computer services to the antiaircraft artillery renewal project; Ericsson, a multinational company, is developing an assembly line for radars of the latest generation, betting that part of the Brazilian Army effort will concentrate on antiaircraft artillery.

The creation of an Army aviation unit has also raised doubts within the Army general headquarters. Some officers believe it is too expensive and not a top priority, taking into account the integration between the Brazilian Air Force helicopter and plane transportation squadrons and the Army troops. There is still another source of concern: that the excitement over the achievement of operational capacity might lead to the creation of "operational" officers -- better qualified for combat -- and "nonoperational" officers, which would cause unacceptable discrimination in the military career.

Senior officers also deplore the disappearance of historical names and units. The so-called "rapid responde force" will have only two cavalry regiments: the Dragoes da Independencia regiment headquartered in Brasilia, and the Osorio regiment headquartered in Rio Grande do Sul. The Rio de Janeiro-headquartered Andrade Neves regiment will disappear. Another action that many will deplore is a change that will erase the 1st Army division -- the Mascarenhas de Morais division -- from the Army. This division, the only Brazilian division with war experience, would be renamed Division Core I.

Sentimentalism aside, the restructuring of the Army is based on premises that are not yet consolidated within the Army itself. Brazil is unlikely to receive a surprise attack from its neighbors, and such an attack is unlikely to be strong enough to drive a wedge into the national territory.

ARMY INVESTIGATING M-19 BORDER OPERATIONS

PY241755 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Manaus -- Reliable Army sources have confirmed that 130 men of the 1st Jungle Infantry Battalion [BIS] have been sent to the Uribamba region in the northwest section of Amazonas State to check the activities of the alleged 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas. The Manaus newspaper A CRITICA reported in its 20 December issue that military sources verified the existence of "guerrillas" at the Mapapi gold field, along the upper Negro River, and also discovered two airstrips at the Panapana gold field through Army "reconnaissance."

Sao Gariel da Cachoeira country has reportedly been chosen as the base of operations for the 1st BIS, because on 19 December 12 Xavantes fighter planes of the Brazilian Air Force, which left from Belem and refueled in Manaus, flew there. The 130 soldiers trained for jungle combat also left the Amazonas capital with heavy equipment, two helicopters and a jeep, in addition to special weapons.

Yesterday, General Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros, who is the Amazon region military commander, refused to make any comment concerning the possible presence of the M-19 in the region. Uribamba, located in the Iauarete county, is an Indian territory where the Icana-Airari tribe are settled on the banks of the rivers by the same names, as well as on the Uaupes and Papuri rivers, all on the Colombian border. The "guerrillas" of the Colombian revolutionary movement have reportedly camped near the Icana River, using the Indians to search for gold to finance the guerrilla activities in their country.

After Tabatinga, this location is the area of greatest tension because of its numerous coca plantations.

Acting on orders of Gen Octavio Medeiros, Colonel Barretos, chief of the 5th Section, reported to the press that the commander had nothing to say on the matter.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION HIT BY PERSISTENT DROUGHT

PY261000 Madrid EFE Spanish 1505 GMT 25 Dec 85

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Dec (EFE) -- A drought affecting important agricultural areas has caused losses amounting to $4 billion and unemployment for 300,000 rural workers, Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro has revealed in Brasilia.

Governor Montoro today met with President Jose Sarney to discuss the adoption of emergency measures to alleviate the effects of the drought on millions of people living in the agricultural areas of the country's central and southern region.

The governor reported that the lack of rain has caused a drop in the region's food production, and the government will be forced to import some $1.5 billion worth of food in 1986.

The drought has also affected important electricity-generating facilities in the states of Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul, where consumption will have to be rationed in the coming months in order to prevent industries in the region from closing down.

Businessmen in the states of Sao Paulo, Parana, Goias, Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso, and Rio Grande do Suo have warned the government that the drought will cause problems in the electricity supply system and bring their production activities to a halt, forcing them to give collective vacation to their employees.

The president of Parana Electricity Company (COPEL), Ary Queiroz, announced today that electricity generation in his company has been reduced by 30 percent, and he warned that the situation could get worse in January.

To all that should be added the hunger and misery of millions of peasants in those states, where 20 percent of food production was meant for local consumption.

The program to irrigate 1 million hectares of agricultural land, which was to begin in January in Brasil's northeast region, the hardest-hit by drought and floods, will be postponed because of the current drought, government officials said.

The Sao Paulo governor noted losses of 75 percent of the coffee crop -- Brazil's prime foreign exchange earner -- 56 percent of the bean crop, 37 percent of citrus-fruit production, 34 percent of cotton cultivation, 36 percent of rice production, and 15 percent of the corn crop.

Brazil has begun negotiations with the governments of Argentina and Uruguai to import beef beginning early next year in order to supply this commondity to the 138 million people of Brazil, which is the most developed of the region.

LABOR LEADER BUSTOS RELEASED ON $50 BAIL

PY232241 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, 23 Dec (AFP) -- Chilean labor leader Manuel Bustos today regained his freedom after spending 89 days in prison after having been accused, along with five other union leaders, by General Augusto Pinochet's administration of promoting subversion.

The three judges of the Santiago court of appeals unanimously approved the release of the vice president of the leftist National Union Coordination Board on $50 bail.

Earlier, Judge Sergio Valenzuela had ruled against Bustos' release on the grounds that he was a threat to society even though the same judge had ordered the release of another union leader, Rodolfo Seguel, on 27 November. Seguel was released after 62 days in prison.

Says Mobilizations To Continue

PY241740 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] As we reported a few minutes ago, the Sixth Appellate Court of Santiago, by a unanimous vote of its three members, has ordered the release on bail of Manuel Bustos Huerta, president of the National Union Coordinating Board and president of the National Workers Command.

We are now going to contact one of our mobile units that is now at the Capuchinos Prison Annex, from where we will hear a report by reporter Angel Bozan Ramos.

[Begin recording] [Bozan] Manuel Bustos Huerta, president of the National Union Coordinating Board, has just left the Capuchinos Prison Annex after his release on bail was ordered by the Sixth Appellate Court. In comments to the press, Bustos said that at last we have a little justice within what can be said of justice in this country. This is what Bustos said:

[Bustos] A precedent has been set, and at least we have a little justice within what can be said about justice, because this irrationality has affected all labor leaders.

It is very unjust to have to spend 3 months in prison because of a protest, because of a situation that everyone knows is just. To ask for a salary is just, to struggle for freedom is just. We have not done anything that merits putting us in jail, and yet those who have done many things remain free. We live in an up-side-down and irrational country. I hope that with this measure someone sits down and thinks about correcting as quickly as possible the very great errors that are being committed and that surely are going to affect all of us tomorrow. And, that is my fear. I hope to God that Pinochet reacts quickly. The workers, the people of Chile, do not merit this very great injustice. They deserve something quite different: A free country with democracy, justice, and freedom.

[Question indistinct]

[Bustos] We must continue to struggle, even though one is jailed once or many times; we must continue to struggle until we achieve what we have said so many times: That this country must return to political rationality, that freedom must return to the country, that we once again speak as brothers and not with hatred.

Therefore, we will return many times to jail because we are going to continue our calls for mobilization and for stoppages until this regime understands that there must be a reasonable political outlet.

[Bozan] These were comments Manual Bustos made when he left jail on bail after being imprisoned for 89 days because the government accused him of being a leader during the protests. This is our report from the Capuchinos Prison Annex. [end recording]

POLITICAL SECTORS DEPLORE REJECTION OF ACCORD

Pinochet Blamed

PY241734 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The various political sectors have unanimously blamed the chief of state for the government's rejection of the National Accord. Moreover, while the right maintains that not all the doors have been closed, others have stressed that the time for social mobilization has arrived. We have a report on this topic by reporter Alejandro (Ilichea). Alejandro, good afternoon.

[Begin (Ilichea) recording] Good afternoon. The signatories of the "National Accord for the Transition To Full Democracy" unanimously blame the chief of state, General Augusto Pinochet, for the government's rejection of the National Accord, which has been announced through a DINACOS [National Social Communications Directorate] communique.

While Socialist Ricardo Lagos has stressed that they always knew this would be the government's answer, Pedro Correa, a leader of the National Party, has stated that the judgement of history will fall on the chief of state for having caused this lack of communication that is causing the polarization of the country and an escalation of the violence. While Lagos supports mobilization and a concentration of forces, Correa has asked the Armed Forces to intercede for a rational understanding as soon as possible and before it is too late.

As matters stand, the positions are now outlined and the government, contrary to what some sectors thought, has said no to an understanding with the National Accord, at least for the time being.

For observers, the explanation is relatively simple: Pinochet knows that on the day that he decides to open the door of understanding, even though it is a small opening, there will be an avalanche of pressures and that the dictatorship will have come to an end. Thus, observers say, he is currently playing his cards so he can hang on as long as possible. [end recording]

CDT Criticizes Rejection

PY232220 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] In the wake of the government's rejection of the National Accord for the Transition To Full Democracy, the Democratic Labor Central, CDT, has called upon all social sectors to form a national civic front to support the Accord. The CDT has issued a communique which Hernol Flores, the organization's secretary general, read for Primera Plana.

In its communique, the CDT deplores the improper behavior of the interior minister, who refused to receive the coordinators of the National Accord and ordered a lower-ranking official to meet them in order to offend them.

[Begin Flores recording] We publicly state that the attempt to offend the coordinators of the Accord, far from diminishing their action, has enhanced the responsible attitude of Mr Sergio Molina and Mr Jose Zabala. As an amends to them for this affront, we offer our sincere thanks for their initiative. We believe history will rigorously show those who have been the real patriots from those who have abused power and have resorted to subterfuge to remain in power against the will of the majority. Chile now knows where the lust for power lies. [end recording]

The CDT has also strongly rejected the DINACOS communique, which has only confirmed the regime's stubborness, because it has refused to admit that the Accord is the last reasonable alternative to introduce the changes the country needs.

[Begin Flores recording] In the face of this dramatic situation, the CDT reiterates its resolute support for the National Accord, fervently calls upon all the social sectors to form a national civic front to support the Accord, and warns that the CDT will determinedly continue with this campaign of dissemination and collection of signatures. The CDT will also actively support, with all its power, the efforts to achieve unity and thus force the regime to change its mind. [end recording]

AD Calls for Elections

PY240230 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Armando Jaramillo, president of the Democratic Alliance [AD], has announced his organization's official answer to the government's rejection, which was released through DINACOS of the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy.

Jaramillo has indicated that the Accord has the objective of seeking a peaceful path toward democracy. Moreover, the chief of state's desire appears to be the greatest obstacle to this transition.

[Jaramillo] "It must be clearly understood that General Pinochet and his government do not want democracy. On the contrary, we maintain that today he is the main, and maybe the only, obstacle to a return to democracy along the path that we have outlined.

"3. [as heard] He will be the only person who will have to answer to the Chileans for the serious effects that can emerge as a consequence of his obstinacy and of his ambition in wanting to hang on, at all costs, to the post he is now occupying against the desires of the great national majority.

"We appeal to the responsibility and the wisdom of the Armed Forces, that they calmly meditate on where Chile and its people may be led with this perpetuation of power that only appears to be supported by that same power." [end recording]

The statement of the AD's top leader adds that only the acceptance of the immediate measures of the National Accord will open the path toward a true transition.

[Jaramillo] "If there is any doubt about this, there is only one way in which he can be convinced of his error.

"At this time, we issue a serious call. Starting with the acceptance of the immediate measures of the National Accord, the people must demand that Pinochet accept free, secret elections with open campaigning within a very brief time as the legitimate right of the various representatives of the democratic sectors to make their voices heard and, so that the sovereign Chilean people can decide whether they want this regime to continue or whether they want democracy by accepting the bases of the National Accord, which have already been made known."

The document of the AD's executive committee concludes with a call for the country's political and social mobilization in order to regain democracy.

[Jaramillo] "The autocratic regime must not make a mistake regarding our position. Our pacifism and our repeated condemnation of violence must not be mistaken for immobility. Therefore, without hesitation we call for the country's political and social mobilization and we make this call to all Chilean sectors, political parties, professional associations, union and student organizations and all sectors of society in order to achieve a quick return to democracy."

It has been learned from AD sources that a National Accord meeting will be called to evaluate the government's answer.

MAPU DOCUMENT CALLS FOR GENERAL MOBILIZATION

PY251408 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 17-23 Dec 85 p 30

[Open letter entitled: "The People's Commitment to Mobilization Until Democracy Is Achieved" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Some weeks ago the MAPU Party [Single Popular Action Movement] released a document entitled: "The People's Commitment." As this document reflects the debate and practices of many popular sectors, I believe that it is important to request its publication as a contribution to the ongoing debate between the various politic sectors.

[Signed] Victor Medina

Identity Document No. 4836.775-5

Santiago, December 1985.

In their struggle and desire to put an end to the dictatorship once and for all, the people are advancing like an unstoppable tidal wave. Undoubtedly, September is a clear example of the decision that emerged from the MAPU: that desire to struggle persists throughout the country despite all attempts to gag and distort it.

This force, this desire, which is to be found in every factory, mining center, school and town, and in the streets where it grows, is the expression of just one desire: to achieve democracy -- to put an end as soon as possible to the reign of destruction and super exploitation that Chile has experienced for more than 12 years. The MAPU, a popular and revolutionary force, is fighting for this aspiration without hesitation and without rest.

Our party calls on the left as a whole and on the masses to become even more united in order to clearly and without hesitation express the will and aspirations of the people: THE PEOPLE'S COMMITMENT. We call for the promotion and defense of the desire of the great national majority in every fight and mobilization against the dictatorship.

We want the people's decision to be heard throughout all of our fatherland, the decision to:

-- Do away with Pinochet and his regime and destroy his repressive force. Defeat any negotiation or maneuver that seeks to let any sign of the dictatorship remain or maintain what has been built by this regime.

-- Promote a permanent mobilization in every corner of the fatherland. We understand that the mobilization in factories, work centers, schools and territories, street fighting, marches and national stoppages are the only way to victory.

-- Exercise the right of the people's self-defense and the use of the various forms of struggle against the regime. We understand that this is the only way to guarantee the survival of the popular movement and of doing away with the bases that support the dictatorship.

- Develop a form of struggle that will directly satisfy the needs of our people. The dictatorship has used force to take and deny us everything. With force we will recover our bread, work, clothing and roofs. With force we will recover our dingity.

- Expel from our land the interests of the imperialists and of the transnationals that sink our people into misery. This is why we will stop the payment of the foreign debt and its resources will be used for the country's benefit. The debt is the responsibility of some antinational minorities -- the monopolistic clans and the generals -- who enriched themselves and handed the country over to the transnationals.

- Impose a true justice that will prevent the impunity of the crimes that have been committed by the dictatorship and its institutions against the people, a justice that will restore rights and grant the freedom of the exiles and of the political prisoners.

We have enormous confidence in the people and the left. Their unity will make possible the promotion and achievement of the popular movement's current objectives.

Consequently, we call for the creation and strengthening of the bases of the national agreement, because we believe this to be the principal means of promoting the popular mobilization at the grass-roots level. It is at this level that the unity of the workers, shantytown dwellers, and students is expressed in a better way.

In the same way we call, to which we commit ourselves, for strengthening the unity of the left at the territorial level and in fronts and for strengthening the ties of our national directorates. This is the great key that will help the people advance toward their objectives.

IT IS THE TIME OF THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE AND OF THE LEFT.

IT IS THE HOUR OF THE NATIONAL MAJORITY.

ALL THE FATHERLAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

AN END TO THE DICTATORSHIP -- CHILE FOR THE PEOPLE.

[Signed] MAPU Party

FPMR SAYS IT WILL CONTINUE TO 'WAGE WAR'

PY232338 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, 23 Dec (AFP) -- The leftist and clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) today announced in the Chilean capital that it will continue to wage war until the people can freely choose their destiny and until the military regime is done away with.

The FPMR, which supports the armed struggle against General Augusto Pinochet's government, stated to the opposition newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO that we will never oppose, or fight against a democratic government that has the effective participation of the people. The subversive movement that the government links to the proscribed Chilean Communist Party added that the main thing today is to overthrow Pinochet and put an end to the dictatorship.

Regarding terrorism, the FPMR clarifies that it is an action intended to dominate through fear. Thus, it stresses, in this respect our actions have the intention of freeing the people from fear.

The FPMR, which came into being 2 years ago, states that its objective is to cause damage to the enemy, to demonstrate that it is possible that this enemy can be overcome and that it can be faced and defeated. The FPMR claims that during 1985 it carried out more than 100 dynamite attacks that affected military and police units, banks, shopping centers, bridges, and trains and that they caused several national or partial blackouts. Moreover, the newspaper has also published some opinions about the FPMR that have been given by political and social leaders from various ideological sectors.

Rodolfo Seguel, the president of the National Workers Command (CNT), stated: I believe that the FPMR was born because those young people have not found a political outlet, a destiny for the country. They cannot see an escape for Chile or the uniting of the Chilean people.

Seguel also stated that most are young people who have suffered the rigors of the dictatorship, that many of them have suffered enormously, and that they have observed the desperation and humiliation of our people.

Armando Jarmaillo, president of the centrist Democratic Alliance (AD) -- an opposition organization -- has stated that all these paramilitary organizations such as the FPMR do not contribute to the pacification of the spirit. On the contrary, he said, I believe that those people, probably with good intentions, only contribute to strengthening Pinochet's position.

Patricio Hales, the leader of the leftist MOP (Popular Democratic Movement), has stated that Chile is very oppressed, and believes that is why organizations such as the FPMR are born.

SANDINIST ROLE IN JUSTICE PALACE TAKEOVER DETAILED

PA260224 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Dec 85 p 8-a

[Text] An FSLN commando group that arrived in Colombia 1 day [as published] before the bloody occupation of the Palace of Justice coordinated the occupation and gave instructions to the M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrillas. An official source told EL TIEMPO that this was determined following the discovery at house No 8-42 on 6th Avenue in Bogota of a series of photographs showing the Sandinist guerrillas.

These same guerrillas took part in the occupation of the building housing the parliament in Managua, which virtually marked the beginning of the Nicaraguan revolution. These foreign insurgents were seen in possession of the Israeli-made Uzi machineguns that were seized after the Army's operation at the Palace of Justice.

The guerrillas obtained passports bearing names of Colombian citizens in order to enter the country and stayed 1 month with [M-19 leader Andres] Almarales at that residence to plan the operation.

At least two other foreign guerrillas also participated in the bloody operation because some of the Venezuelan rifles that former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez donated to the Sandinist guerrillas were found there. These rifles were seized by U.S. forces from the communists in Vietnam and were given to the Sandinists as part of the covert military aid from the Carter administration. [sentence as published] "All of the weapons carried by the guerrillas appearing in the photographs, such as the Galil rifles, bear markings and characteristics that make it possible to determine their origin," the source said.

According to the photographs, it was also determined that the commander who was inside communicated with walkies-talkies [last two words in English] with the "self-defense" elements posted in the streets 200 meters from the Palace of Justice.

There is a strong suspicion that insurgents Rafael Ernesto Cardenas Lopez, who was apparently one of the Sandinists, and Sandra Perez, both of whom were arrested in Medellin, handled the communications end of the operation. It was discovered that these two people had codes and frequencies with which they communicated with Cuba and Nicaragua through a network that operated at the house in southern Bogota.

The sources asserted that the guerrillas took an inventory of the armaments and explosives to be used in the attack 1 day before the operation. It is firmly believed that at least 10 people in the coffee shop had links with the M-19 because the entry of the truck with the weapons was arranged there.

Strangely enough, five people, including a blonde woman who turned out to be Blanca Ines Chavarro, asked for passes to enter the coffee shop on that day. All were wearing overcoats under which they hid the communications equipment.

Almarales, Fernando Rodriguez Sanchez, and Evencio Ruiz entered the Palace of Justice through the front door while the brother of [Antonio] Navarro Wolff, Rafael, handled the smuggling of the weapons through the parking lot.

It has also been established that the entire operation at the Palace of Justice was carried out in exactly the same manner as the operation at the parliament building in Managua, which operation preceded Anastasio Somoza's downfall. Under instructions from the Sandinists, for 2 weeks the guerrillas carried out drills on the occupation of the building using a scale-model in the yard of the house in southern Bogota.

One of the most serious setbacks by M-19 during the occupation was that, when the tanks appeared, the "self-defense" elements failed to create chaos in Bogota by breaking store windows. The "self-defense" elements, most of whom posed as students of public schools in Bogota by wearing blue jackets and blue jeans [last two words in English] and carrying books, marched down 7th Avenue the moment the operation began.

The M-16 and R-16 rifles as well as the explosives found in the parking lot and other locations in the Justice Palace belong to the Sandinist Army.

The five Sandinist guerrillas who took part in the occupation were known by the aliases of "Lucho," "Fabio," "Profe," "Mono," and "Jaime." From the time they arrived in Bogota, the M-19 members called them "compas."

Diana Morales, a slender woman who called herself "La Cazadora," was one of those who fought the hardest. She had taken two commando courses in Libya the year before and was in Nicaragua and Cuba with Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, who was the "Commander Uno" of the Dominican Embassy occupation in Bogota. This woman inflicted the largest number of casualties on the military and was confused with Vera Grave because they look alike. She played an active role in the operation and led the attack on the truck that was to be used to transport the weapons.

Rafael Navarro Wolff, Antonio's brother, had climbed to the top of the M-19 ranks and become a "senior officer" after receiving training, along with other guerrillas, in the Simon Bolivar brigades in Managua.

Another participant was Guillermo Morales, senior officer, from whom a Galil rifle was seized. Together with Almarales, Gladys Diaz Ospina, and Evencio Ruiz played a major role because they were in charge of guarding the hostages.

The 40 weapons, which included Ruby revolvers stolen from the Ecuadoran police, were brought by Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, who had arrived 1 month earlier from Libya. The official spokesman confirmed that the ammunition and Galil rifle No 2852, as well as the FAl and M-3 rifle No 23181, were also part of the arms cache seized at the Justice Palace.

Following the occupation of the Justice Palace, it was determined, finally, that a member of the M-19 works at the Nicaraguan General Directorate of State Security [DGSE] handles relations with revolutionary groups in other countries. Another M-19 member, who also works with the Nicaraguan DGSE, is "on loan" to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez, who is one of the M-19 leaders, publicly said on 27 September that his group has "exchanged experiences with several Latin American revolutionary groups, including the Nicaraguan Government." According to reports, Nicaragua trained at least 60 M-19 fighters in 1984 and the Colombian guerrilla group has received weapons through Nicaragua.

A DGSE deserter has asserted that members of M-19 manned a ship that carried drugs from Colombia to the United States in exchange for weapons.

"There is every reason to believe that the M-19 has put into practice in Colombia the training and combat experience it developed in Nicaragua, and one such instance was the seizure of the Justice Palace, which was a carbon copy of the occupation of the Nicaraguan Congress during the Somoza administration," the source said in conclusion.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS DEAD BODIES NOT SOLDIERS

PA240435 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Interview with Defense Minister General Miguel Francisco Vega Uribe by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Minister, the subversives have said that most of the bodies found in Cauca Department were of soldiers who had infiltrated the guerrillas.

[Vega Uribe] No, that is not true. There were no soldiers among the people who were so vilely killed. You know that. In addition, the attorney general's office is conducting the investigation into this matter. From the very beginning I instructed the division commander [not further identified] to inform the attorney general's office and let it make the investigation because, among other things, this is not within our purview. So it is better to wait for the attorney general's office or, rather, the investigators to issue the respective reports.

However, you may rest assured that there were none of our personnel among the dead.

POLICE DECLARE TERRORIST 'DOUBLE RED ALERT'

PY242006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Lima, 24 Dec (AFP) -- The Peruvian police today declared a double red alert to prevent terrorist attacks, and Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla admitted that he cannot guarantee public tranquillity during the Christmas and year-end festivities.

Shining Path terrorist commandos yesterday carried out 17 attacks and exploded 51 bombs in banks, headquarter offices of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] party, and public monuments and offices. They also exploded a car bomb at Jorge Chavez Airport, which destroyed 10 cars and wounded three people, according to police reports.

Mantilla said he could not guarantee anything, except that police agents and high ranking officers will participate in the effort to maintain public order.

10 LATIN COUNTRIES ENDORSE PERUVIAN DEBT POSITION

PY211707 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Finance Minister Luis Alva Castro today returned to Lima after participating in a meeting of the Cartagena Consensus. During the meeting, 10 countries endorsed the Peruvian foreign debt position.

LIMA CARDINAL GREETS SISTER NICARAGUAN CHURCH

PY241202 Paris AFP in Spanish 1941 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 23 Dec (AFP) -- In a message that he addressed today to the Nicaraguan church, Cardinal Juan Landazuri and the Peruvian Episcopate expressed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan church during the difficult circumstances it has had to experience.

We ask that God grant that sister church the possibility of exercising its pastoral mission without obstacles or misunderstanding, with freedom to explain to its people the truth of the Gospel. This was stressed in a letter that the Peruvian cardinal and Episcopal Conference addressed to the Nicaraguan church.

The letter is addressed to Cardinal Miguel Obando Bravo, Archbishop of Managua and president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference.

We express to Your Emminence and the Episcopate of Nicaragua our appreciation and the desire that during the upcoming Christmas festivities God, who became man because he loves all men, will grant you blessings under the protection of Mary, Mother of the Church, the letter concludes.

AGENDA FOR DE LA MADRID, REAGAN TALKS OUTLINED

FL241553 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2355 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Tijuana, 23 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- During the upcoming meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Mexico expects to receive better economic conditions for its foreign debt payment. Illegal immigrants will also be discussed.

UN World Council Secretary Homero Bustamante Carmelo said the meeting between the two leaders is significant because it can result in better solutions.

Among the topics to be discussed will be oil prices, Mexico's foreign debt payment, GATT membership, and illegal immigrant policy.

Bustamante Carmelo referred to the [words indistinct] of OPEC. In reference to GATT, he said it will take approximately 6 months to go through the necessary procedures for membership. He also said Mexico will seek renegotiation of its foreign debt, which exceeds $100 billion.

GUATEMALA'S CEREZO ENDS VISIT TO MEXICO

PA241407 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Report by Lorena Martinez]

[Text] Guatemalan President-Elect Vicinio Cerezo returned to his country this morning at 0800 after a brief visit to Mexico. Before boarding his plane, Cerezo said he was pleased with his meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid. He said the Mexican president proved willing to cooperate with the democratization process underway in Guatemala, and that several agreements satisfactory to the two countries have been reached.

[Begin Cerezo recording] I would say that there was an overall agreement to improve relations between Mexico and Guatemala. I have high regard for Mexico as a friendly country. [end recording]

Referring to Guatemalan refugees in our country, Vinicio Cerezo said conditions will be created to allow them to return to Guatemala.

[Begin Cerezo recording] As security conditions are created, agreements between Mexico and Guatemala are worked out, and the work done by human rights commissions appointed by international groups like the United Nations is completed, their possibilities of returning to Guatemala will increase. [end recording]

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor went to the airport to see Vinicio Cerezo off. He said the Cerezo-De la Madrid meeting was positive for the two countries.

[Begin Sepulveda recording] There are specific projects that have to do with cooperation along the border, involving, for example, the use of hydraulic basins between the two countries, energy, immigration and matters related to trade. We want to increase trade in both directions. [end recording]

The Mexican foreign secretary said oil supply problems were also discussed. However, the deliveries will have to be made according to the San Jose Agreement, of which Guatemala is a signatory.

FLEXIBILITY IN OIL PRICING SYSTEM SOUGHT

FL161534 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0125 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Energy Secretary Fransicso Labastida Ochoa today mentioned the possibility that Mexico may change its oil price system to obtain more flexibility, make trade adjustments. and prevent sale losses because of the changing conditions of the international oil market.

He asserted that Mexico will continue to support, through an active policy in accordance with national interests, the stability of the international market to avoid a generalized price war. Labastida Ochoa noted that the Mexican Government will always take general actions in connection with oil-related problems. It will act calmly but firmly in order to face the increased pressures and defend the country's interests.

Labastida Ochoa said we are producing at an average cost much lower than in other countries and ruled out the possibility of increasing the export policy of 1.5 [?million] barrels daily of oil to increase income. He indicated: I do not favor this option.

Price Drops Making Debt Unpayable

FL161713 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1955 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will not be able to pay its foreign debt if the sharp drop in international oil prices continues because its economy is based on foreign currency obtained through oil exports, Francisco Padua Sayeg, chairman of the Middle East section of the Mexican Business Council for International Affairs, has asserted. He added that the oil price drop is caused by the lack of discipline within OPEC where radical countries such as Iran and Libya negotiate -- and will continue to do so individually -- separate oil prices. Regarding this situation, he said a flexible and adequate policy is needed so Mexico can obtain foreign currency through other goods.

He asserted that, according to experts in oil matters, oil prices are expected to fall to $19.00, although there are some optimists who predict it will fall to between $20.00 and $22.00. He noted that if oil prices continue to fall in the international market, the Mexican economy will be affected because oil exports represent 80 percent of its foreign currency. He also indicated that Mexico faces numerous obstacles to development of the country.

COSTA RICA

LA NACION VIEWS FAILURE OF 'MARCH FOR PEACE'

PA251733 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 Dec 85 p 14a

[Editorial: "The March That Failed"]

[Text] Ever since the news conference sponsored last 22 November in Costa Rica by the representatives of the "March for Peace," one could glimpse its failure, as they avoided the main issues of Central America's reality -- the human rights violations in Nicaragua and the direct Soviet intervention -- but stressed the aspects favorable to international communism and the regime in Nicaragua.

Although the march's spokesmen strived to palliate international communism's meddling in the movement, their statements in Panama, both oral and written, the flysheets distributed a the southern border, the partiality of their statements, Bayardo Arce's emotional expressions in Nicaragua, and the specific support received from Willy Brandt, Mexico's Marxist priest Samuel Ruiz, and Costa Rica's communist groups, pointed to the nature and purposes of this march. Even if its leaders deny it, the march falls within the framework of the propaganda strategy of the USSR, the financier, director, and manipulator of most of the world's peace movements.

President Luis Alberto Monge clearly perceived the intentions of and the dangers posed by this march. His cry of alert, uttered clearly and without apprehension, ideologically unmasked its promoters and put them in their right place. The government later completed this action by specifically asking those responsible for this group to abstain from entering Costa Rica.

This position by the president was endorsed by the most varied civic groups in the country as well as by Msgr Roman Arrieta. It also served to bolster Panama's democratic groups, which opposed the march. These voices, expressions of the national soul that spontaneously glimpses the enemy's presence and unites its efforts to fight him peacefully, has turned this new underhanded aggression into a victory for democracy.

The reaction of the democratic groups in Costa Rica and Panama was so efficacious that the elegant figures announced to preside over the march exited in time. In addition, the apostles of peace had to hurry through our country, like dispersed troops, and their busy agenda, carefully prepared to attract the attention of the Costa Rican people, had to be suspended -- from the public plaza in San Isidro de El General to the rallies in the parks of San Pedro de Montes de Oca or San Jose, without overlooking the disrespectful visit to the Basilica of the Virgin of the Angels in Cartago, with which the pacifists, followers of Marxism, had sought to culminate their passage through Costa Rica. This irreverent mixture of religion and ideology is a classic ingredient of these peace groups.

In this manner, the announced act of "solidarity with the peoples of Central America" -- which never takes into account or honestly interprets the Central American peoples's feelings or convictions -- turned into a program of political and ideological provocation which, as such, was offensive to the Costa Rican people.

This march and its corresponding failure teach us something: peace, like freedom and democracy, must be defended energetically and with a sense of national unity. In the end, the preservation of our best values and our survival as a sovereign nation depends on this collective and dynamic approach.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT DECLARES ARMED FORCES HOLIDAY TRUCE

PA242023 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The Salvadoran Government at noon today spoke for the first time about the truce that had been initially declared unilaterally by the Salvadoran guerrillas, who called for a cease of war activities during the Christmas and New Year Holidays.

The following is a communique read at noon today by Gerardo Lechualier, general director of the National Information Office of the presidency.

[Begin Lechualier recording in progress] ... the Catholic Church as well as the truce offered by the FMLN through some news media, the government states that the Salvadoran rebels are the ones who have declared war on the Salvadoran people.

The government is happy that the subversive elements have understood that their Vandalic activities only serve to harm the people and that for this reason they have said that they will suspend their activities against the civilian population for 10 days. This attitude moves them closer, even if only temporarily, to showing the respect due to human rights and to all the Salvadorans.

The government hereby reaffirms that the Salvadoran Armed Forces has the constitutional obligation of watching for the security and calm of the Salvadoran people and of defending democratic liberties. For this reason, the Armed Forces will remain alert throughout the entire Christmas period.

The Armed Forces has decided, with basis on the Christmas spirit and on the request from the Salvadoran Catholic Church, to suspend offensive Armed Forces activities during the Christmas season.

San Salvador, 24 December 1985 [end recording]

Early Proposals Rejected

PA251252 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Dec 85 pp 3, 48

[Text] Armed Forces spokesmen said yesterday that, in its capacity as the people's armed wing, the Army will continue with its routine counterinsurgency operations.

This was in reference to an alleged truce proposal that is not feasible because the Army is constitutionally obliged to safeguard order and the nation's security and sovereignty.

They said that, as a professional institution, the Army cannot enter into agreements with those who organize terrorist groups that commit acts of vandalism, destroy, kidnap, attack, steal, and kill people. They are trying to seize power through these acts of violence but will not succeed because the people have expressed their will in three electoral processes.

We remind the terrorists and those who encourage them by giving them the status of belligerents that the path to peace lies with electoral processes and popular consultations through truly free and clean elections, like the ones that have led the country

to constitutional normality, the sources said.

They also noted that the subversive groups of the FMLN-FDR have been talking about an imaginary truce but have simultaneously engaged in acts of barbarism, vandalism, destruction, kidnappings, and murders.

Finally, the sources said that the military forces will continue performing their constitutional duty of watching over the nation's security throughout its territory. They explained also that reports by news agencies that the FMLN is in control of territories are not true.

They stressed that it is one thing to say that the subversives appear in some place, engage in acts of barbarism, destruction, and murders and then hide and it is quite another to say that they control territory because this is completely false.

FDR-FMLN Urge Army Holiday

PA241850 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] During the truce, our forces will facilitate and guarantee the free movement of soliders and officers to visit their relatives in the areas under control of our revolutionary forces as well as in the areas in dispute and in other areas of the national territory.

Soldiers: Demand the leave due you. The soldiers are entitled to be with their relatives during the Christmas and New Year holidays. Already, the FDR-FMLN has adopted the decision to declare a truce during the Christmas and New Year holidays so the soldiers may visit their families entirely free. Soldiers: Demand your rights. Demand the leave rightfully yours.

COLONEL INTERVIEWED ON TRUCE, HONDURAN RELATIONS

PA231440 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1740 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Interview with Colonel Miguel Antonio Mendez, commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade, by unidentified reporter in San Miguel City, on 20 December 1985 -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Your troops are made up of poor soldiers who are supposedly going on vacation, and so now with the truce no problems are expected.

[Mendez] Regarding the vacations, I believe that the citizens are aware that the Armed Forces members do not have vacations. Especially because of the country's situation, we need to be on a permanent alert, and this is particularly true for soldiers. Regarding the truce you just mentioned, we fulfill our Constitution year-round. Therefore, our personnel do not go on vacation. Instead, we continue working during the Christmas and New Year season as on any other day of the year.

[Reporter] Did the soldiers get their bonus?

[Mendez] Yes, the soldiers got their bonus. This is an incentive not only for the soldiers, but also for all public employees. I understand that regardless of the employees' wages, they get a bonus of (?600) colones, and this also includes the [word indistinct] personnel, that is, our entire personnel.

[Reporter] Have there been any clashes lately, particularly in the coffee plantations?

[Mendez] Yes, we are implementing a plan to give a little protection to the coffee plantation's owners, workers, and administrators in the face of operation conducted by the subversives.

However, we have not limited our work to those sectors; instead, we have been working in the Morazan and La Union areas. In fact, before coming to this meeting, I was informed that here, in [words indistinct] threee subversives had appeared today in the afternoon and surrendered seven rifles. Likewise, in some clashes in the (Cantules) area, we inflicted casualties on terrorist groups and captured three terrorists. Two of them are alive, and another terrorist was injured. They are being questioned and later [2-second break in transmission] to notify the Red cross.

In sum, we have a commitment with the Salvadoran people; we are not protecting or defending any one particular sector. We have a commitment with the (?majority) of the people, who we have vowed to protect and defend.

[Reporter] Colonel Mendez, how do you feel about the arms seizure by the Hondurans? The arms were destined for the [Salvadoran] guerrillas. According to the television and other news media, these arms were coming from Costa Rica to El Salvador, and that along the way, the vehicle [carrying the weapons] crashed, and so large quantity of ammunition, weapons, and so forth were discovered.

[Mendez] Regarding that case, I can say this: No one can fool himself or try to hide that, really, so long as the Sandinist regime exists in Nicaragua, the problems of subversion in other Central American countries will be very difficult to (?resolve.) In fact, there was a time when most of the weapons supplies to the subversives arrived here from the Jucuaran, (El Marte,) El Espino, and other areas. However, due to all the operations and obstacles we have placed, as well as the patrolling we carried out, the subversives changed their routes. Most of the explosives and ammunition for the terrorist groups arrive from Honduras. Logically, the materiel leaves Nicaragua and goes through the Honduran territory and border. For that reason, most of the subversives redoubts and camps -- these are not permanent but rather temporary camps -- are located along the border. This is how the supplies reach here.

Unfortunately, Hondurans, I mean, the Honduran Armed Forces, lack sufficient troops along the border to ensure that no weapons, ammunition, or explosives enter the country. Those explosives are what are really causing damage to the civilian population. The terrorists place those mines, most likely intending for soldiers to step on them or pick them up. However, in most cases, children or curious civilians pick them up, and there we have problems when the mines go off.

To specifically answer your question, what has been made very clear is that the subversives are getting weapons, ammunition, and explosives from Managua through the Honduran border. And so, that materiel was practically found by chance, I mean, if that car did not have an accident, well... [changes thought] who knows how many cars which have not had any accidents have come loaded with explosives. Therefore, to me the important thing is not to take measures along the border because the border is so vast, and there are not many roads [words indistinct]. So, in practical terms the solutions would be to shut the flow, not to clean up the water spilt along the border. Basically, we need to shut the flow.

[Reporter] In real terms, would this mean cutting off access to Nicaragua?

[Mendez] Not so much cutting off access to Nicaragua, but rather throwing out the Sandinists.

As I was telling you earlier, so long as the Sandinists are not overthrown, or if they do not change their attitude for another one totally different from their current attitude whereby Nicaragua provides a large flow of resources -- and not only to terrorists here, as it has been proven that Nicaraguan arms were used in the attack against Colombia's Palace of Justice -- and so, as I said, so long as the Sandinists are not ousted, or if they do not change their attitude for a totally different one, our problem will drag on.

[Reporter] The only one that could do that is the United States, but Nicaragua has Cuban (?support).

[Mendez] Yes, the thing is that the Sandinist Government will collapse under its own weight. Many people must understand that our people, here in Latin America, are used to freedom and want a democratic process. In fact, totalitarian regimes such as Nicaragua's and Cuba's are noted for wanting to suppress the freedom of their peoples. Therefore, Fidel Castro as well as [Daniel] Ortega, and the Sandinists will fall. The problem is that a long time has to pass for their peoples to gain an awareness and overthrow them. So long as they [not further] remain in power, they will do harm not only to their people but neighboring countries as well.

[Reporter] Our Honduran brothers, through their rulers, or at least two officials, including a Honduran deputy, who is a colonel, said that they must confront the Salvadorans. But this matter is not related to the border issue. We are saying that we are not fighting over land with our Honduran brothers.

[Mendez] Regarding that problem I think that the ideal would be to solve the problem through direct negotiations. On this matter, I have been informed that the Salvadoran and Honduran Governments want to settle this problem. The views expressed by one person or an officer do not really reflect the policies of that Government or Armed Forces.

[Reporter] I do not think that the officers are eager to fight for a strip of land.

[Mendez] This is the 20th century. I feel that the issue regarding the Salvadoran-Honduran border should not be prolonged any further. I think that this problem will be settled by demarcating the border. Therefore, any action taken to settle this problem through dialogue and direct negotiations will benefit our two peoples. I believe that El Salvador and Honduras have enough problems with the Sandinists to want to make matters more complicated here in Central America.

[Reporter] The guerrillas are saying that the relative calm experienced in the [word indistinct], the entire eastern zone, is because they are not engaging in any operations. How do you feel about that?

[Mendez] Our problem is not that they are or are not engaging in any operations. The truth is that these people do not voluntarily do or stop doing something. I believe that the actions conducted by the Armed Forces throughout the entire eastern zone and country is what really keeps them from causing all the sabotage and damage to the economy they want. They do not stop these actions out of goodness or because they do not want to. They are inactive simply because they are having problems coordinating their actions, and also because our operations are being conducted on a permanent basis.

[Reporter] To end, do you want to send a Christmas greeting to all the people.

[Mendez] To the San Miguel and eastern zone residents, I convey the same message. As we usually [words indistinct] feasts, all the eastern zone residents are unsung heroes. Just the fact that they are striving and working here makes them worthy of our recognition. I take advantage of this opportunity to wish all eastern residents a Merry Christmas, and to trust that 1986 will be a year of progress and advancement towards peace. May they keep their heads up high, and continue striving. We are Salvadorans; we were born here; and here we must die.

PRELATE EXPLAINS STATEMENTS BRANDED AS SLANDEROUS

PA242335 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Interview with Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified reporter] Monsignor, since we have you on the telephone, and since the guerrillas have declared a 10-day truce, we would like you to tell us if the government has announced any decision to continue, or rather, implement the suspension of hostilities between 24 December and 2 January as announced by the guerrillas?

[Rosas Chavez] First of all, I must say that, of course, the request of the archbishop [Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas] does not run counter to the Armed Forces' obligation under the Constitution to defend the civilian population. What is being requested is that hostilities be stopped, that is, that every offensive action be stopped. We have noticed that the government is well disposed toward this request from the church and we are quite confident that the people will be able to enjoy peace during these 10 days. I think this would be a well deserved gift to the people and I trust that this church initiative will find a positive response.

[Reporter] Today the newspaper published statements by [Supreme Court President] Francisco Jose Guerrero indicating that the court supports claims that some statements made by you with regard to the manner in which courts operate are slanderous. May we have your opinion on this, monsignor?

[Rosas Chavez] First of all, I would like to say that my statements were not quoted in full. Above all, I would like to explain to the listeners of YSU the context in which my statements were made. During a television interview, I was asked what was the status of the case of the murder of Msgr [Oscar Arnulfo] Romero. I said that it was moving forward, and, in addition to finding out who Msgr Romero's murders are, the church wants this despicable murder to be used to cleanse the country's overall judicial system and Msgr Romero would be the first to be happy if his sacrifice served for El Salvador to have a more adequate justice. In this context, I said that there are many people being held in jail even though they are innocent. I think that the listeners can judge whether or not my statements are true. I am one of those who is personally suffering because of the deficiencies in our judicial system.

HONDURAS

AZCONA OFFICIALLY DECLARED PRESIDENT-ELECT

PA241534 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Declaration No 628 issued by the Honduran National Electoral Tribunal [TNE] dated Tegucigalpa 23 December; read by TNE Secretary Adalberto Discua Rodriguez -- live]

[Excerpt] The National Electoral Tribunal [TNE], gathered on the morning of 23 December 1985 at 1000, in the meeting hall to hold an extraordinary session presided over by Rafael Palacios Tosta; TNE members Pablo Valladares Davila, Rene Correa Cortes and Adan Palacio Irates; and the TNE Secretary Adalberto Discua Rodriguez. The purpose of the meeting was to review the general results of the 24 November 1985 elections for president of the Republic, presidential designates, deputies to the National Congress, and municipal officials of the country, and to declare the winning candidates.

The procedure employed was as follows:

1. After we received the tally sheets which had been verified by the departmental electoral tribunals, we reviewed them in compliance with Article 111 of the Law on the Elections and Political Organizations and its amendments. Thereafter, we began to conduct an overall review with the following results:

In all, 1,597,841 persons cast their votes in the following manner. Votes cast for he Liberal Party of Honduras; 786,594, that is: 424,358 votes for the Liberal Azconista Movement; 250,519 for the Liberal Rodista Movement; 64,230 for the Liberal Rodista Movement for the presidential candidacy of Jose Bu Giron; 43,373 for the Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement, M-Lider; and 4,114 for the PLH itself. Votes cast for the National Party of Honduras [PNH]: 701,406; that is: 656,882 for the Rafael Leonardo Callejas National Recovery Movement, Monarca; 20,121 for the Unity and Change Movement for the presidential candidacy of Juan Pablo Urrutia Raudales; 22,163 for the Movement for the presidential candidacy of Fernando Lardizabal Guilbert: and 2,240 votes for the PNH itself. Votes cast for the Honduran Christian Democratic Party: 30,173. Votes cast for the Innovation and Unity Party, PINU: 23,705. Null votes: 27,733; blank votes: 28,230. Total number of voters: 1,597,841.

2. This tribunal, in accordance with Articles 2, 46, 47, 51, 189, 196, 198, 199, 202, 299, and 295 of the Constitution of the Republic, Decree No 114-85 of 30 July 1985, 1, 2, 4, 104-P, 111, 112, 187, 197, 198, and 201 of the Electoral Law and of Political Organizations 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, and 14 of Decree No 89-85 of 5 June 1985, 177 as annexed to that same decree 188, 193, and 200 of the same law as reformed by Decree No 158-85 of 19 September 1985, issues the following declaration:

1. We declare Jose Simon Azcona del Hoyo as constitutional president-elect of the Republic; and we declare Jose Pineda Gomez, Jaime Roblando Rosenthal Oliva, and Alfredo Fortin as presidential designates of the Republic for a 4-year period to begin on 27 January 1986 and end on 27 January 1990 since the PLH received the majority of votes and since the slate of Jose Simon Azcona del Hoyo received the highest number of votes in the 24 November elections.

3. The TNE will present the citizens elected for office with their corresponding credentials and communicate, through its secretariat, the declarations issued by the executive branch through the Government and Justice Secretariat, to the political parties, the in-party movements or factions that participated in the election, and the directorate of the official newspaper LA GAZETA for its publication.

The session was closed at 1700. [Signed] Rafael Palacios Tosta, president; Pablo Valladares Avila, vice president; Adan Palacio Irantes, principal; Rene Correa Cortes, principal; Adalberto Discua Rodriguez, secretary.

Interviewed on Plans, Policies

PA241353 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0141 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Interview with President-Elect Jose Azcona del Hoyo by journalist David Romero, at Azcona's residence in Tegucigalpa on 23 December -- live]

[Excerpts] [Romero] Engineer, excuse me, you have mentioned our currency's stability so far, but what is your position concerning the IMF?

[Azcona] Well, the IMF does not give solutions. The IMF has been telling the Honduran Government -- or rather the Honduran Governments, because it had asked the previous governments -- that it is necessary to close the fiscal gap. Despite this, and due to the circumstances that we all know about, this fiscal gap has become wider every year. We must definitely reach a decision. The necessary measures should be adopted so that we may close this gap in the fiscal sector. This can only be done two ways: increasing revenues or cutting expenses. The Honduran people cannot pay more taxes so we must improve the collection of our taxes and reduce the general expenses, like I said before. We are going to adopt measures in this concern.

[Romero] Engineer Azcona, there is no doubt that we have to include this question concerning your international policies: We have serious problems with the Republic of Nicaragua due to the constant and flagrant aggressions against our territory. Are you willing to meet with Ortega, based on your own initiative, or are you willing to wait until Nicaragua takes the initiative? Could you expand on your answer?

[Azcona] I will meet with the National Defense Council in the near future. I will request a meeting before I am sworn in, because I have the right to so do as president-elect. I will then learn how things are going on concerning Nicaragua. We have a clear viewpoint concerning this policy: We are clearly aware that we must prevent a war with Nicaragua, that is quite clear. It is also quite clear that we must be prepared to defend ourselves from any aggression. We must have a clearly defined policy; however, it must not be an aggressive policy, only a policy that allows us to defend ourselves under any circumstances -- not only in Nicaragua's case. An aggression could also come from El Salvador, because we must not forget that the border dispute with El Salvador is still unresolved. Consequently, we must unfortunately continue to prepare ourselves for the defense of our territory and enforce order in Honduras. However, we must clearly state that Honduras must not be an aggressor country against the sister Republic of Nicaragua. We believe that Nicaragua should begin to solve its internal problems; it must begin to respect the Nicaraguan citizenry's rights because they fought for them against the Somoza dynasty and because these rights are currently being violated. We will be quite clear in this concern.

We are greatly satisfied, for example, that Guatemala is about to inaugurate a constitutional government on 14 January. This will be a great contribution to the Central American area's stability. I believe we will now have friendlier ties with a government which resembles ours. We will even demand that the Nicaraguan government lift the state of emergency and open roads toward democracy. We will thus have complete peace on the Central American isthmus.

[Romero] Engineer, a new era has arisen in Latin America with the return of civilian governments. Many things are expected from your government and it has even been compared with Alfonsin's government and others which might adopt extremely radical measures. What will Jose Azcona's government do to purge the security corps and prevent so many kidnappings, crimes, bribes, robberies, etc., etc.?

[Azcona] The Armed Forces went through a drastic phase in the past -- we all know about this -- but we think that the Armed Forces are currently acting with respect toward the citizenry. We will of course meet with the Armed Forces Supreme Council and talk about all these things, so that any act or abuse of authority which was perpetrated in the past is eliminated in the future; in other words, that these acts should not be repeated. We are sure that the Honduran Armed Forces, given the level of professionalism it has achieved and as a result of the Honduran people's attitude, will help us continue with the peaceful atmosphere which prevails in Honduras and respect all the citizenry.

[Romero] What will be your government's policy concerning Honduras' foreign debt? Latin America has two theses: One, that it should not be paid; the other, that the governments should seek solutions that do not worsen their countries' economies. Which of these will you advocate?

[Azcona] Well, first of all, this thesis of not paying has been tried by several countries and it has not been feasible. Likewise, what we really have to do is seek the solidarity of all the other Latin America countries and look for the formula to renegotiate the foreign debt. I think that most of the Latin American countries' hopes lie in that solution.

ARMY RELEASES REPORT ON NICARAGUAN DESERTER

PA251847 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1746 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Army reported here today that the pilot of the Sandinist Air Force of Nicaragua, sublieutenant Salvador Blanco Lacayo, "decided to desert and ask for political asylum in the country."

Blanco Lacayo arrived in Tegucigalpa on 23 December -- flying an "An-2" Polish-made single engine biplane -- after dropping supplies to Sandinist troops and transporting several wounded soldiers to a military hospital. The plane was intercepted by a Honduran Air Force fighter jet 3 minutes after it entered Honduran air space.

The Sandinist pilot explained through the radio to the Honduran pilot that he was deserting and wished to ask for permission to land at some airport.

The Honduran plane then escorted Blanco Lacayo to Tegucigalpa, where he was questioned about the motives for his desertion. According to the official report by the Honduran Army, released in Tegucigalpa today, "Blanco Lacayo deserted because he was denied permission to leave the military after having completed the compulsory 2 years of service."

He also said that another cause was "the state of total repression of the Nicaraguan people."

The communique added that Blanco Lacayo had been threatened by his superiors for his decision to quit the military after completing the required service.

According to the military bulletin, they told him that he would be sent to command some land troops "which means a death sentence for those who have not received proper infantry training," said the deserter. The Honduran Army also reported that Lacayo is a civilian pilot by profession, is 23, and is married.

NICARAGUA

OBANDO Y BRAVO BANNED FROM SAYING HOSPITAL MASS

PA242219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2120 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 24 Dec (EFE) -- It was revealed here today that the Sandinist Government banned Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo from officiating at Christmas Mass for patients at the Dermatological Hospital in this capital.

The Episcopal Vicar of the Managua Archidiocese revealed a communique to the press addressed to Health Minister [title as received] Commander Maria Tellez protesting the restriction on the freedom of religion and the celebration of the Christmas mass.

The communique states: "Cardinal Obando y Bravo's mass was scheduled to take place yesterday at the Dermatological Center as in previous years." It points out that "it is painful to note the disrespect of certain authorities for the rights of the poorest such as those sick brothers." Church-state relations have continued to deteriorate ever since the Sandinist Government expelled 10 foreign priests charged with involvement in political activities in July 1984.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS 78 CONTRAS KILLED

PA260442 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] CIA mercenary forces sustained a total of 78 casualties in various clashes on 21 and 22 December, according to an information bulletin issued by the Defense Ministry's Public Relations Directorate.

According to the communique issued yesterday, 23 December, the counterrevolution suffered its most crushing blow in two clashes in Boaco, where 63 Somozists were killed by Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops. Other clashes that took place in Jinotega and Matagalpa resulted in 15 dead contras.

The text of the information bulletin issued by the Defense Ministry reads as follows:

On 20 and 21 December, EPS troops clashed with Somozist mercenaries in Quebrada El Lago and El Salto de La Hoya, 8 and 10 km to the northeast of San Jose de las Vegas, respectively, in Boaco Department. As a result, 63 counterrevolutionaries were killed. A large number of documents and military stores were recovered.

On 21 December, EPS troops clashed with counterrevolutionaries 23 km south of Wiwili, Jinotega Deaprtment. As a result, five mercenaries were killed.

On 22 December in Las Nubes, 16 km southwest of Rio Blanco, Matagalpa Department, EPS troops clashed with Somozist mercenaries. As a result, 10 counterrevolutionaries were killed.

Further Casualties Reported

PA251446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Esteli -- The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has inflicted more than 900 casualties on the counterrevolutionaries in La Segovia, Region 1.

The EPS has inflicted 900 casualties on Somozist mercenaries of the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] as a result of 190 clashes in this region, military sources have reported.

The sources said the Somozist casualties include 729 dead, 104 wounded, and 69 prisoners. The sources noted that there were 72 enemy air violations in the area and this included attacks on production centers and on civilian objectives.

As a result of counterrevolutionary activities this year, 199 civilians were either killed, wounded, or kidnapped as a result of 40 ambushes, 5 sabotage operations, and 14 kidnappings, the sources said.

CASTRO ADDRESSES L. AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL

FL231340 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1832 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the closing ceremony of the seventh New Latin American Film Festival, held in Havana's Karl Marx Theater on 15 December -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed delegates and guests of the seventh New Latin American Film Festival: For me it is a special honor to participate in this closing ceremony. However, in no sense is this a voluntary act; it is the result of pressures placed upon me by Comrade Garcia Espinosa and many other friends of the committee of filmmakers. [applause] For obvious reasons, I must be brief, despite the fact that I am known to be a long-winded speaker. [laughter in the audience] But, after these many hours of work, what else can I do, or such a long time, it is not that many hours. [sentence as heard] I believe the festival was shorter than it was expected to be. Above all, after all the brief speeches made here, such as the filmmaker representing (Atlas), or Sanchez, of Birri, what else can I do but try to be as brief as possible.

As in other opportunities, unfortunately I have not been able to follow the festival very closely. In recent years, when the time for the awards came around I had already seen some of the films which had been recommended to me, those with great prestige. Those which I was not able to see prior to the festival I will see after the festival. There were even times when it was known who was going to get the prize before the festival. That is not correct. This does not mean there was partiality; on the contrary, the judges were absolutely impartial, or at least tried to be. But, the truth was they were indiscreet, which was the reason many knew which films were getting the prizes hours before the closing ceremony. This time no one knew, nobody. This was a point on which a lot of emphasis was placed. If anybody knew, no one dared to tell me, [laughter in audience] except Armando a few minutes before the winner was announced. He knew because the person sitting next to him had told him at that moment. Precisely at the time when the music award was being given to the Argentine film "El Exilio de Gardel," Armando said: That is the one that won the first prize. That was not the case; two films won the first prize, and not even Armando knew it.

Let us say that what could be called the "emotional" announcement of the prizes was kept secret until the end. I would like to say I am one of those persons won over by the new Latin American film. [applause] It can be called "won over." I have always liked to watch films, and when I have the time, when I am able to steal time from someone, I have liked to watch good films on the most varied subjects.

This festival began in 1979. In a very unplanned manner, practically I attended it because the festival was going to begin. [as heard] At the beginning there were 2, 3, 4 films, later 8 or 10 films, and more recently all the films our country could get from the new film genre. I was able to observe the maturation of these films. In this manner I began to get acquainted with the organizers, the committee, until last year when I attended the closing ceremony at the Chaplin Theater on 23d Street, a smaller theater than this one. Perhaps some of you have seen it. We sat somewhere in the last row. It was hard to stand up because of the degree of inclination of that theater's floor, the law of gravity, you know.

There I watched the closing ceremony of the festival. Later, the members of the filmmakers' committee invited me to meet with them. We talked for a long time, through the early morning hours. We exchanged views on the festival, the progress made, the growing success of all films. I remember that at the time I was forced to criticize myself. I said I was embarrassed for the manner in which the closing ceremony had been done, the closing ceremony of an event in which our people have great interest, an event of such quality.

I can recall last year's presentation of awards. Someone would get up and get his prize; many newsmen would also get up, cameramen. One could not tell who was the winner, who was the journalist, who was recording the ceremony, who had won the Coral. It was almost necessary to find out the winners in the newspapers. Comrade Pedro Guevara was there, and he will not be pleased that I am recounting this anecdote. [applause] Alfredo said to me: No, the same thing goes on in the awarding of the Oscars. [laughter in the audience] I was overwhelmed by his statement, and said: Well, Alfredo, if the Oscars ceremony is that way, then it is no good. I do not want to say that the Oscar is not a prestigious award.

But what I had seen was the embodiment of disorder when in reality a more solemn ceremony could be organized, a more formal ceremony in keeping with the expectations, the emotion the event awakens in the participants, in everybody, in the interest all the people have in it.

I said I had to criticize myself because in the end we were the organizers of the event. I can recall there were difficulties in some theaters due to the equipment, different problems. As a result of the exchange of views on that day during the early morning hours, our consciousness, our obligation to give a greater support to this event, a number of ideas emerged out of that meeting. Some of them have already been realized this year.

Among those ideas, it was decided to transform the new film festival into a people's festival. In the past some of the theaters were a distance from each other. There were some outside of Havana, some in the eastern part of the country. It is not good to have the films so far apart. It is impossible to coordinate all the activities. We decided we had to coordinate better, to get more theaters, to get the entire nation involved in the festival. A large number of theaters, all that were necessary were devoted to the festival. The number of films was growing. The monetary base of the festival was improved. We are not rich, but it was not right to show the films with faulty equipment. Some funds were added, not much but the necessary ones, the minimum that were essential.

It was agreed that the festival would be held in this theater, the biggest in the country. It was agreed to extend the duration of the festival. It was necessary to set the time for it so it would not interfere with other events, other festivals. It was not an easy task.

I can recall that in that opportunity the committee was talking about increasing the number of prizes, of including music, scenery, etc. The new five or six prizes awarded this year are aimed at making the festival more complete. The problems of the new film were also discussed, I mean the Latin American film, not the new film, the overwhelming domination of the transnationals in the field of filmmaking, the control, not only of the production, but the control of film distribution, the difficulties encountered by a Latin American filmmaker in his artistic efforts. That can be appreciated in the very films receiving awards.

There is a long list of factors, organizations, and firms that have helped in their production. The lists are comprised of 15 or 20 firms or institutions of the different countries. In one way or another they contributed. The very scarce resources with which those films were produced is amazing. Excellent films were made with very little funds.

In all senses this had an impact on all the Latin American peoples, what it meant, how the transnationals controlled everything and decided what our peoples could see. As much as it is said about freedom, Comrade Sanchez said the Latin American peoples could not watch Latin American films.

I can recall that during that meeting in the early morning hours, the filmmakers -- some Mexican, others Argentine, one of them had been in exile in Mexico during the military dictatorships -- commented that Argentine artists were not known in Mexico since the days of Libertad Lamarque Gardel. The Mexican people did not know Latin American artists.

During the 30's, the Argentine film industry was producing 40 or 50 films annually. But the same thing was happening to the Mexicans in Argentina. No Argentine citizen knew about a Mexican artist. The days when Mexico had played an important role in filmmaking were gone, producing even 100 films annually. [as heard]

We were living in complete decadence, and we were not aware to how nigh a degree we were culturally (?segregated), to how high a degree we were being penetrated ideologically, to how high a degree we were being denaturalized, deceived, transformed into who knows what. Some things in life teach us more than the books and make us see some ideas with greater clarity than ever before. This, of course, is not a political event, but there are some concepts that are essential and need to be mentioned.

Now we speak of the imperial domain. We are seeing it here in films. Our people are seeing it everyday. I can imagine how much our writers, filmmakers, intellectuals, and thinkers suffer when they see what is happening in our towns, that alienating system that is applied everyday at all hours. Where is what we see, witness, enjoy, or try to enjoy produced? It is not produced precisely in our towns, our countries. It is not produced in Latin America.

Not only the airplanes that we need to purchase for long-distance travel, not only the computers [words indistinct] many times products of that consumer society. Our film, television, culture, the total [word indistinct] are being imported. It results in much pain. When some sociologists did research on what Latin American youth and children know, they discovered the horrifying fact that 70 or 80 percent of the children know who Fantoma [cartoon character] is or any other of those comic strip characters that they send to us en masse. They do not know who the heroes are who made the independence of their fatherlands possible. [applause] Those are the consequences.

How can we speak of liberty? How can we speak of economic, social, political, technical, or cultural liberation if the mass mdeia is in the hands of those who dominate, oppress, and exploit us? What can we expect if they control the way of thinking, including the way of living of our peoples? Each is under transnational's domain.

I remember that morning when some Latin American filmmakers said that the situation of the U.S. transnational domain was such that even for England, of the 50 films they make annually, 47, 46, or 48 were made by U.S. transnationals. European film is facing similar problems. We realized the danger 20, 15 years ago. Europe produced very good films, and nevertheless we see decadence. Lower-quality films are produced increasingly in Western Europe.

Along with that there is a totally opposite phenomenon. Latin American filmmakers, despite the breakdown of their productions, scarcity of resources, and reflecting realities, above all reflecting the realities that Fernando (Biri) wrote about, that one has to critically document reality, and perhaps because in those special conditions of oppression man grows and makes miracles, we began to see Latin American films gradually improve. It occurred to me that at that moment I did not want to see any other films. I do not know if I am sectarian or I have become sectarian, but it occurred to me that I had a complete preference for Latin American films, the documentaries, fiction.

In a documentary it does not matter what resources were used to make it. Any theme interests us. It is interesting for me to see a documentary dealing with social problems in Costa Rica, the women's situation, hard work, a small community on the Amazon River, or an action taking place among the truck drivers in Bolivia, or the political, social, cultural, human documentaries. They all interest me, first of all because they are in an intelligent, comprehensible language. All the richness of the language and above all the situation can be perceived. The human richness of our peoples and the human tragedies of our peoples can be seen through those documentaries; how they live in that village, how the peasants, workers, students, the people in general live, what their customs, culture, and struggles are.

I compared those with the material we received from other places, problems of violence, Mafia, car races, sex, everything. All that poison when they speak about protecting the environment, ocean, air, nature, contaminated and constantly destroyed by that system of the developed capitalist societies with their dementia of consumption, their demented enthusiasm for consumption. We are aware that we have to protect the human mind from contamination and poison because the oceans and rivers have been poisoned, and the atmosphere. They are poisoning the human mind in incredible doses through commercial cinematography, grossly commercial, and I believe that these questions have to really be a concern for all people who feel or think properly.

For me this struggle, this film movement constitutes a great battle, a great battle of enormous transcendency, not just for our identity but for our liberation, freedom, and survival because if we do not survive culturally, we will not survive economically or politically. This is one of the factors that multiplied my interest in this topic and in this movement. A great struggle is developing, a great struggle for our survival, for our liberation. We cannot believe that under these economic, social, and cultural conditions, under these political conditions, that we are free.

I saw the Latin American filmmakers committee confronting the struggle. Judgment inherently requires the cooperation and support of all the democratic and progressive forces of the world. It is a very difficult battle, the one they have proposed, that they want to implement.

The festivals are instruments of that battle, the Rio, Cartagena, Havana festivals; all festivals are a great instrument. It is an opportunity to get to know each other, to exchange experience, unite forces, develop cooperation and coproduction. I believe that this democratic opening should be taken advantage of in Latin America. It is an opportunity developing in precarious conditions in the midst of a colossal economic crisis because the advancement of new films is precisely contributing to that opening that has taken place in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay. You can see how independence and liberty are associated with the development of film, our culture.

It is necessary to raise awareness of this. Politicians need to be made aware of this. The politicians have to be dealt with as I was dealt with; I am also a politician, even though I am a politician that likes to call himself a revolutionary. It is necessary to raise awareness because many forces and resources need to be mobilized. I sincerely believe that the festival that just ended is like an award for Latin American filmmakers who plan to carry out this struggle. They have participated in this festival. Everyone has [word indistinct] and I think the motive feeding and stimulating all the filmmakers is that enormous interest awakened by their artistic work.

There were some theaters where the line was several blocks long. Thousands of people would meet in parks to see films projected on 16mm cameras. Our people were capable of understanding the value of the work. For us it was a satisfying motive, to appreciate cultural and intellectual development from our population. Where the act is logically reflected is in illiteracy, which has disappeared as of a long time ago; the education level of our population is through 9th grade.

In this festival approximately 450 films have been presented, as you know, some short and others of long footage. It is an impressive figure. If it continues to grow this way, I do now know if they will have to prolong the festival. [applause]. The fact is that the members of the judges' panel arrived first. That is the only method now. There was pre-selection of films for the awards. They have worked very seriously. Approximately 800 delegates have participated in this festival, more than 100 journalists, approximately 125 major film magazines, and the most highly-esteemed critics from everywhere. I remember that was one of the things discussed that night. We did not do anything in having a grand festival and the world did not know what was on display in that festival or what occurred. I think that this time this will not be the case.

I have had the opportunity to read some international cables, and I have truthfully seen many objective cables from international agencies expressing their recognition of the quality of this festival or from a European agency whose reporter said: The Cannes Film Festival is small next to the New Film Festival of Havana. That is to say recognition of the quality of the event in Havana is beginning to develop. It is fundamentally a recognition of the quality of the people participating in the event and of the material required in the event.

Coinciding with the festival, as explained in (Biri's) declaration, other important events took place, the congress of the International Film Club festival, the analysis or seminar on the stage of the situation on film in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Western Europe. I think this has been very important, but very important. I remember the discussion the filmmakers had about becoming closer to African filmmakers as well as others from Third World countries.

They are aware that they are going through a similar or even worse situation than Latin America. I remember at that time there were discussions about trying to get Latin America to learn about the social situation, the African situation. That was only a year ago and today, at this time in 1985, a meeting has been held between African and Latin American filmmakers. One can see that they speak the same language; they have the same problems. They have met, have exchanged views, and have signed a joint document which mentions cooperation and mutual support. It indicates that a sample of African cinema will be brought to next year's festival. [applause]

The movement grows; it gathers strength in Latin America and internationally. Representatives from Latin American movie actors' unions and Latin American magazines have gathered here. A number of important events have taken place here during the festival. I believe this rewards the efforts made a year ago. But there is something extremely important. How is that blockade, that monopoly going to be broken? How are resources mobilized to help this movement, even though they are very modest resources at the beginning? We need to call for international cooperation. We need to let international public opinion become aware of the struggle the Latin American countries are waging through their writers, intellectuals and filmmakers. It is a liberation struggle. This movement needs to gain international support, needs to request support of international organizations, institutions, states, and governments and all of those who wish to cooperate with this beautiful cause. This is what motivated the creation of the foundation which begins with an initial fund of $100,000. It is not a large amount but is something to begin with. A lot of awareness and work will be needed for figuring out different ways those funds can grow because some material foundations and economic instruments are needed. Above all, we need to encourage the propagation of the new cinema. I am sure this is good for many countries. I am sure that many governments ...it does not have to be men from the left, they could be men from the center, even some honest conservatives that exist in the world. Not all conservatives are diabolic troglodytes; there are some honest conservatives. I have met some honest conservatives. They are just conservatives. They do not catch the virus of progress, but they have some values they worry about.

I am sure that any politician with a sense of responsibility has to worry about unceasing alienation, that unceasing intoxication their countries' masses are suffering from. They must understand that all that canned propaganda, which comes from the empire through transnationals, is anti-education, deforming, degenerating. They must realize this is like bacteriological warfare. This war is worse than bacteriological warfare. It is more humiliating, more degrading, more unbearable. The new Latin American cinema offers other kind of material, of a different quality.

When film or television directors go to any part of the world in search of documentaries and films, what do they find? Usually trash, poison! There is not enough good material to fill all the spaces of movie theaters and television. This is what happens to us in our efforts to select the best of films everywhere, in socialist countries, Western countries; even in the United States when we find a good movie, and we can obtain it. As you know this is banned. The Yankees forbid you from watching Latin American films, and the Yankees forbid us from watching U.S. films. All of us are fobidden something. They forbid us as punishment and who knows why they forbid you from watching Latin American films. [applause]

It is difficult to find material for television, and we know there is not enough for movie theaters. The new Latin American film is a source of extremely valuable material. This material is not alienating; it can enrich cultural, moral, spiritual values of our peoples. I believe many governments and states can benefit from the opportunity of having a cinema and television market to obtain different kinds of films. We benefit a lot in this sense. Each year our country obtains more films which participate in the festival. it does not obtain more because of limitation of resources, but it makes a greater effort each year. Last year, we obtained about 50, and I hope this amount increases and doubles because it will benefit our people; it will be a pleasure for our people. It will be a mean of cultural enrichment for our people with the greatest number possible of new Latin American films and documentaries. We simply benefit from this. We have to make other governments, other Third World countries, socialist countries, even Western countries, or Western institutions understand this also.

It will be a great battle, but I believe that what has happened during the last few years, this colossal progress, indicates it is possible to wage it and to win it if we win support, friends, and if we raise the moral and human awareness of this struggle.

We have to continue working; we cannot rely in the success of the seventh festival. We have to start working for the eighth festival. We already commit ourselves to more efforts towards making this event successful. This is not a contest. The competitive spirit does not prevail here. It is a fraternal meeting, an exchange of ideas, opinions, cooperative spirit, of common struggle. It is a great historic task. Many factors have gathered here. Valuable writers unite with the cinema and television. This unity of all intellectuals, of those who are creative, has to be encouraged in Latin America because one area enriches the other. Cinema and television give strength to the thought and work of writers. A book -- regardless of its length -- takes many hours to read. A large edition is ready by a million of people in a large country, and a documentary or film about that book can be enjoyed by over 100 million people in a large country or hundreds of millions in the case of a continent. Cinema and television give strength to the work of writers. This was also discussed at the committee we mentioned before. This is why we need to make an effort to unite writers with cinema and television. They are inseparable parts of the same event.

This is why Comrade Garcia Espinosa had mentioned the idea of proposing to the committee that next years' festival not be about cinema alone, but be a film, television, and ideo festival. [applause] Another idea was brought up, which we think is a very good one and can be carried out with your intellectual cooperation and the experience you have, about creating a film school for Latin America, that is, for Latin American and Caribbean students.

That is a good idea, but I believe that while the Africans are not able to have a similar opportunity, the idea of a school should be extended to African students and any other Third World country. [applause] We are willing to support this initiative according to our possibilities. But the experience of what has happened in only 1 year encourages us to think that we will be able to achieve anything we are determined to carry out. When I see the human and intellectual quality gathered here, I realize nothing will be impossible.

This is why, to end, following among other things my promise of being brief. [laughter] and I swear I have been brief, [laughter] allow me to say that what we have seen during this festival is so encouraging, so stimulating, that more than ever our belief is confirmed that we will not be culturally colonized forever, we will not be dependent forever, we will not be exploited forever, and that some day, [applause] sooner rather than later, our time for freedom will come. Thank you very much. [applause]

GDR'S KURT HAGER ARRIVES FOR FACTORY OPENING

Meets With Castro

FL250231 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Comrade Kurt Hager, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member and member of the Council of State of the GDR, who is heading a delegation which was specially invited to attend the inauguration of Tinima brewery.

Comrade Hager conveyed a message from Comrade Erich Honecker for Comrade Fidel Castro.

Further on Meeting

LD242111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1931 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Camaguey, 24 Dec (ADN) -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, received Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and member of the Council of State, who is staying in Cuba at the head of a party and government delegation from the GDR, for a friendly conversation in Camaguey today.

On this occasion, Fidel Castro expressed his happiness and satisfaction that the major objective dedicated to the 3d Party Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Timina brewery, was constructed in close cooperation between Cuba and the GDR, and is living proof of the close friendship and solidarity between the two peoples. Kurt Hager conveyed to the leading representative of socialist Cuba greetings of friendly solidarity from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and these were reciprocated with great warmth by Fidel Castro.

Fidel Castro and Kurt Hager acknowledged the high level of dynamically and continually developing fraternal relations between the parties, states, and peoples of the GDR and of Cuba. The friendship Treaty of May, 1980, will in the future, too, be the solid foundation of further deepening of all-round cooperation. Kurt Hager explained the broad mass movement in the GDR in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

This movement is directed at strengthening socialism in the GDR, as well as at making peace more secure, and it reflects the deep relationship of trust between party and people.

Fidel Castro explained how the people of Cuba are mobilizing all strength in order to prepare the 3d Party Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, scheduled for February 1986, with the best work results so far in the country's history. At the same time, the Cuban people also guarantee a high degree of readiness for defense to protect their revolutionary achievements.

During the friendly exchange of opinions, both politicians expressed their conviction that, with the results of the Geneva summit meeting between the highest representatives of the USSR and of the United States, the conditions for the solution of the main question, the avoidance of a nuclear catastrophe, have become more favorable. It is now a matter of bringing about such a situation so that the aims agreed upon in the Geneva declaration may be realized. They underlined the determination of their countries to continue the dialogue with all powers of reason and realism who are interested in the preservation of world peace.

Both Castro and Hager condemned the imperialistic policy of violation of national rights and interference in the Central American area, particularly against Cuba and Nicaragua, and demanded an immedaite end to this. They stressed the active support of both states for international efforts to bring about a just political settlement of the conflicts in the region, and expressed their solidarity with the new Nicaragua.

Hager Tours Camaguey Brewery

FL241948 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Moments before [words indistinct] Tinima, the largest Cuban brewery, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, accompanied by Kurt Hager, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member, made a tour of the plant.

During its first phase, the brewery will produce 200,000 boxes of beer daily. At maximum production, it will produce 1 million hectoliters of beer and malt liquor to be consumed in the eastern zone of the country. This modern brewery is a new source of employment for the province. It will allow the residents of Camaguey to have 29 liters of beer per capita.

During the tour, Castro was interested in details of the [word indistinct] process, cultivation, conservation, [words indistinct], and maturity as well as other aspects related to the technology of the modern brewery, the fruit of GDR and Cuban cooperation.

Engineers, specialists, and workers explained the characteristics of several areas of the brewery, which is valued at more than 46 million pesos in civil construction and equipment.

Speaks at Brewery Inauguration

FL241910 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1032 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Speech by Kurt Hager, Politburo member of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party, at the inauguration of a brewery built in Camaguey City with the assistance of the GDR, Speech in Spanish; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; dear friends and comrades of Cuba and of the GDR:

Allow me to send to you the fraternal greetings of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of the GDR and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Comrade Erich Honecker. (applause)

We are meeting here on the occasion of an event of great importance. The leadership of the party and state of the GDR congratulates all the workers [word indistinct], engineers, and specialists who have participated in the construction of the first production line of the Tinima brewery. We know it is one of the numerous construction works that will be inaugurated in a salute to the 3d Party Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, with a view to strengthening and developing the economy and to improving the supply of products to the population of Cuba. The construction of this brewery is one of the most important works of our joint action. I feel it is my duty to congratulate the Cuban construction and assembly workers, the supervisors of the construction work, and [words indistinct] of the GDR for the results and success of their work. Thanks to their tireless, exemplary work, this construction project has become what it is today. I also thank and congratulate the numerous Cuban and German comrades who have contributed to this success with their hard, arduous work.

We are convinced that all the participants will continue striving to conclude the second state of the project on time, thus ensuring the production of beer at the level planned for. The Tinima brewery is an example of the usefulness and effectiveness of the industrial cooperation between our countries, which has become a reality in numerous fields and is continuing. This project, comrades, shows that we are a strong fraternal community capable of great achievements. [applause] Do you understand me? [The audience responds affirmatively]

The fraternal alliance between the GDR and Cuba is based on the scientific ideology of the working class -- Marxism-Leninism -- and its creative application in the building of a socialist society in the two countries. The signing of the Treaty of Friendship by Comrades Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro in May 1980 in Havana marked the beginning of a new stage in our close, friendly cooperation. In all areas of social, political, economic, cultural, and scientific life, fruitful, broad, and successful cooperation has been developed, and along this route [words indistinct] our parties and states are contributing to further strengthening the community of socialist states and to increasing its international influence. Both countries are doing everything possible to create conditions favorable to further development of the socialist society; this means safeguarding peace and limiting the field of action of the most aggressive imperialist circles. To this end were made the recent proposals of the USSR and of the highest representatives of the socialist community at the Sofia conference, directed at avoiding the danger of a devastating nuclear war and the militarization of space, and at achieving an end to the world arms race.

The summit meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva did not manage to satisfy all our hopes although its results were encouraging. It is a question then, as Comrade Erich Honecker said at the 11th plenary session of the Central Committee of our party, of making every effort to advance along the path of agreements drawn up to make peace more certain.

International conscience must have a greater [words indistinct] of world development. It's now more than ever a matter of struggling for peace. [Words indistinct] at the present time in the GDR, all the preparatory work for the 11th Congress and continue working to build a developed socialist society.

We are determined to continue achieving the dynamic growth of our economy, especially through the more efficient application of science and technology. This will make it possible to make manifest in the future the proven unity of political and social policies that favor the people. Laborers and cooperative peasants, scientists, and cultural workers conscientiously and efficiently make their creative contributions to [words indistinct].

Comrades, the struggle of the honorable patriots of your country culminated in 1959 with the triumph of the revolution. From that moment on, Cuba, under the proven leadership of the Communist Party, headed by the outstanding statesman and internationalist, Fidel Castro [applause], has marched along the glorious path of the cause for which its best sons fought for many decades, which has become a reality in an historically short period of time. How right was George (Werds) -- ally of Marx and Engles and the first poet of the German proletariat, who spent the last years of his life in Havana -- when he predicted in 1855 that Cuba would be the field in which the first battles related to the great conflicts of the new world would be fought.

Dear comrades, we know that your path is not easy. Cuba continues to be the object of the imperialist policy of threats and lies. We admire your courage and firmness, and we assure you that the leadership of the party and state and the entire people of the GDR are with you in unshakable solidarity. [applause] We are concerned and worried by the situation in Central America and by the policy of pressure and embargoes against a free Nicaragua carried out by the most reactionary, imperialist circles of the United States. The GDR will continue to give its solidary support to Sandino's people and will continue to struggle to achieve a peaceful and just solution to the Central American conflict.

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, dear Cuban friends, and dear citizens of this republic, the inauguration of this brewery is accompanied by a strong manifestation of the decision to continue advancing along the path of peaceful construction that benefits the people. Today's ceremony is an expression of our fraternal relations and of the advantages of our work together. We wish the workers, specialists, engineers, and management of the Tinima brewery new success in their work. Long live the unshakable friendship and the indestructible, fraternal alliance between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba! [shouts of "Long Live!"] Long live the secretary general of the central committee of The Socialist Unity Party of the GDR and chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker! [shouts of "Long Live!"] Long live the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Comrade Fidel Castro! [shouts of "Long Live!"] Long live socialism and peace! [shouts of "Long Live."] [applause] Now I have the pleasant task of giving the flag of honor of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party to the best workers of this new brewery. Thank you. [applause]

Departs 25 December

FL250243 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] This afternoon, Kurt Hager, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member and head of the delegation invited to attend the inauguration ceremony of Camaguey's Tinima brewery, returned to his country. Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo Secretariat member of the Central Committee, and chief of its Foreign Relations Department, went to the Jose Marti Airport to see them off. During his brief visit in our country, invited by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the German leader and the delegation accompanying him witnessed expressions of the existing fraternal relations between our parties and governments.

POLICE AUTHORITIES APOLOGIZE FOR SEARCHING HOMES

FL201530 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Guyana's police authorities have apologized to church leaders whose homes were searched earlier this week in an arms crackdown that targeted government critics. Guyana's police commissioner said Tuesday's raids were carried out without his knowledge. Roman Catholic Bishop Benedict Singh says he accepts the apology, as did Moravian Church leader Rev George (Richmond). Both had spoken out against the fairness of Guyana's December 9th elections that returned the People's National Congress to power.

CHURCH LEADERS PROTEST SEARCHES, PRIEST'S EXPULSION

FL231200 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Church leaders in Guyana have protested police searches carried out earlier last week against the homes of Roman Catholic Bishop Benedict Singh, Presbyterian Reverend Oswald (Bust), and Reverend George Richaman, who is chairman of the Guyana Council of Churches. The homes of the church leaders were searched by police last Thursday for arms and ammunitior under the National Security Act, which authorizes searches without a warrant.

Several other homes of opposition party members were also searched and it has been reported that firearm licenses of several political leaders including that of People's Progressive Party President Dr Cheddi Jagan were revoked.

Guyana's church leaders also protested Saturday the expulsion of Reverend Patrick Conners, a Jesuit priest.

In Georgetown, President Desmond Hoyte has sworn in five senior members of his cabinet.

RICE EXPORTS TO TRINIDAD-TOBAGO TO HELP PAY DEBT

FL211849 Bridgetown CANA in English 1801 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Dec 21, CANA -- Guyana is to supply Trinidad and Tobago with 3,000 tonnes of rice per month at the fixed price of U.S. 581 dollars per tonne, as part of an effort to reduce the Georgetown government's massive indebtedness to Port-of-Spain, according to a just published review of the local economy.

The review, which was tabled in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, examined the state of the Caricom multilateral clearing facility(CMCF), an intra-regional trade support mechanism suspended two years ago after it reached its credit ceiling of U.S. 100 million dollars.

The review said that at September 30, 1985, CMCF creditors were Trinidad and Tobago (U.S. 24.2 million dollars), Barbados (U.S. 60 million dollars), the East Caribbean Currency Authority (U.S. 9 million), and U.S. 5.2 million dollars from the CMCF accumulated account.

Debtors were Guyana (U.S. 96.5 million), and Jamaica (U.S. 2.4 million).

Since the suspension of the CMCF, intra-regional payment arrangements have been in force. These arrangements involve the monetary authorities or central banks of each member state operating bilateral accounts, which are settled on a monthly basis, the review said.

Trinidad and Tobago's position for the period April 1983-September 1985 shows a debt of U.S. 202,004,472.41 dollars, [as received] created mainly by this country's trade surplus with Guyana. The review added: In order to prevent a further increase in the level of Guyana's indebtedness, arrangements have been made for that country to supply 3,000 tonnes of rice per month at an agreed price of U.S. 581 dollars per tonne, states the review.

Another arrangement, effective from October 1, requires Guyana to export goods and services to Trinidad and Tobago at least equivalent in value to that which is imported from Trinidad and Tobago. Last July the Trinidad and Tobago Government said Guyana owed Port-of-Spain about a half a billion TT dollars.

OPPOSITION'S NUMBERS IN PARLIAMENT REDUCED

FL241716 Bridgetown CANA in English 1637 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 24, CANA -- The Marxist Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) is taking up the eight parliamentary seats allocated to it after the December 9 general elections. The party, which claimed the elections were rigged, had left open the possibility that it would boycott the National Assembly, but, as widely expected, notified the Elections Commission of its eight MP's on yesterdays' deadline.

The party kept the old guard of Laier [as received] Dr Cheddi Jagan, his wife, Janet Jagan; Reepu Daaman Persaud, Harry Persaud Nokta, Cyril Belgrave, Clinton Collymore, Ishahak Basir, and Feroze Mtbdimmed. Dropped from the last parliament, in which the PPP held 10 seats, were businessman Narbada Persaud, and Ram Karran, a veteran trade unionist.

Up to last night, there was no official word from the leftist Working Peoples Alliance (WPA) on who will fill the single seat the party secured. The WPA reported last week that Ecsi Kwayana, its presidential candidate in the elections, would be its choice.

Eighteen new faces have been included by the Peoples National Congress (PNC) among [number indistinct] members of the National Assembly. The PNC has elevated three ministers who served in the last parliament as nominated members to the position of elected members. They are vice-presidents Dr Mohammed Shahabuddeen and Viola Burnham and Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson. [Word indistinct] from the PNC's list are ministers Saglahuddin, Kenneth Denny, Roy Fredericks, and Malcolm Corrica. They were all candidates and served previously as elected members of the assembly. Harun Rashid, HLB Singh and Donald Ainuwarth were the ministers previously [word indistinct] from the original 65 submitted by the PNC, under Guyana's system of proportional representation.

Among the new faces for the [name indistinct] are miner Cyrilda de Jesus, football coach Lennox Arthur, attorney-at-law Jailall Kissoon, Sawmiller Dharnade Sawh, lecturer-sociologist Debtella Odie-ali, and Musician Enerva Trotman.

The United Force, the only opposition party to accept the results of the elections, again submitted Marcellus Fielden Singh and Michael Anthony Abraham.